The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1864. NO. 44.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
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Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, One year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 50	LE 7 45	Huntingdon,	AR 11 10	AR 7 10
4 10	8 05	McConnellstown,	10 52	6 51
4 18	8 13	Pleasant Grove,	10 45	6 44
4 25	8 20	Marklesburg,	10 31	6 30
4 50	8 45	Coffee Run,	10 17	6 19
4 57	8 53	Rough & Ready,	10 10	6 09
5 07	9 05	Cove,	9 59	5 55
5 11	9 09	Fisher's Summit,	9 55	5 50
AR 5 30	AR 9 25		LE 9 40	LE 5 40
LE 5 40	LE 9 40	Saxton,	AR 9 25	AR 5 30
5 57	10 00	Riddlesburg,	9 07	5 10
6 03	10 08	Hopewell,	9 00	5 00

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 19	10 24	Piper's Run,	8 44	4 45
6 44	10 40	Hamilton,	8 24	4 20
AR 7 00	AR 11 05	Bloody Run,	LE 8 10	LE 4 05

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 40		Saxton,	AR 8 30	AR 5 30
9 55		Coalmont,	8 15	5 15
10 00		Crawford,	8 05	5 05
AR 10 10	Dudley,		LE 8 00	LE 5 00
	[Broad Top City,			

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL	FAST LINE	EXPRESS. PHILADA.	EXPRESS. BALTIMORE	STATIONS.	EASTWARD EXPRESS	THROUGH	FAST MAIL	Toronto Accommodation
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
5 17	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	.....	12 23
5 25	.....	.....	5 36	Mt. Union,	11 26	9 45	1 35	.....
5 35	.....	.....	.....	Napleton,	.....	.....	1 25	.....
5 43	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	9 31	1 18	.....
5 59	7 40	6 07	.....	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 21	11 08	.....
6 15	.....	6 21	.....	Petersburg,	10 47	9 07	12 52	.....
6 23	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	12 44	.....
6 31	.....	.....	6 35	Spruce Creek,	10 35	8 55	12 38	.....
6 45	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23	.....
6 58	.....	.....	7 00	Tyrone,	10 13	8 33	12 16	.....
7 05	.....	.....	7 10	Tipton,	.....	.....	12 05	.....
7 14	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	12 00	.....
7 19	.....	.....	7 20	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 14	11 56	.....
7 40	8 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 40	.....
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 37 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 28 A. M. and arrives at Hunting on, 11 25 A M.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.00 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.30 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.30 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Dec. 8, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes*; best *White Lead*; French and American *Zincs*; Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points. Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them *to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the* money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade.*

FELTON & RAU,
138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
Oct. 3-6m. PHILADELPHIA.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$10,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	7,00
No. 2½	" " "	6,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	5,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	14,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand	18,00
No. 22.	*Large* "	30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as GOOD AS NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING,
347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

For the Globe.

The Loved One was not There.

BY JENNIE.

We gathered round the festive board,
The crackling fagot blazed;
But few would taste the wine that poured,
Or join the song we raised;
For there was now a glass unfilled—
A favored place to spare;
All eyes were dull and hearts were chilled—
The loved one was not there!

No happy laugh was heard to ring,
No form would lead the dance;
A smothered sorrow seemed to fling
A gloom in every glance.
The grave has closed upon a brow—
The honest, bright, and fair;
We missed our mate, we mourned the blow—
The loved one was not there!

Pine Grove, 1864.

[For the Globe.]

The Spirit of Patience.

The spirit of patience is not easily acquired by young persons; it is so directly opposed to their natural temperament. Ardent, impetuous, and self-willed, they do not like to wait for the fulfillment of their slightest wish; and are irritable and discontented, if circumstances disarrange their plans and disappoint their expectations. There is something very unattractive to them in the idea of patience. It is too sober and old-fashioned to suit their glowing imaginations; and it seems to be associated in their minds with a deficiency of feeling, if not of intellect.—But this is a mistake, and should be thoughtfully examined; for we may rest assured, that unless we cultivate the spirit of patience, we shall not make much progress, either in mental attainments or in practical religion.—An impatient spirit loses that calm self possession which is so requisite in attempts at self-improvement, and makes but slow advances in a right course. Some young persons are really anxious to have good principles and to form good habits; and if what they aim at could be achieved by one or two feeble efforts, or could be secured to them at the expiration of a day or a week, they might gain their object; but as this is not the case, they slacken their efforts rather than wait for success. But this is unreasonable and unwise. Does the husbandman expect to reap his harvest immediately after he has sown his grain in the field? Does the gardener imagine that the seed which he plants in the earth will grow up at once into a beautiful flower? No; the children of this world are wise in their generation, and they wait with patience for the fruit of their labors.

Perhaps, young reader, you set out in the narrow path which leads to eternal life with bright hopes and earnest resolutions. You wished to fulfill God's precepts; you intended to do so; and you pictured to yourself the rapid progress which you would make in the way of holiness. But you found the road was longer and more rugged than you understood it to be. The prize which you sought was still out of sight, and you either gave up its pursuit, or went on wearily and angrily because it was withheld. You did run well; what hindered you? Impatience. Impatience for a promised blessing implies distrust in God. You doubt whether God will ever answer your prayer, unless he does so immediately. You cannot trust his simple word. Now the blessing you asked for may have been reserved for a time, as a test of your faith. How has it borne the trial? Ah, you must perceive at once how weak your faith is; how imperfect is the confidence which you place in God. Should not your earnest petition be, "Lord, increase my faith?"

Perhaps, some young persons are glancing over this who are prevented by illness, or general delicacy of health, from mingling in the busy scenes and engaging in the active duties of life. Perhaps others meet with daily unkindness and ridicule from relatives or others; or they have to toil with wearied frames and aching hearts for the bread that perisheth, and are compelled to bear many bitter and painful privations. It seems cold and unfeeling, when the heart is depressed by sorrow, and the fairest hopes have been crushed by disappointments, to bid the youthful mourner remember that he is to be 'patient in tribulation.' But it is in truth, a proof of our sympathy: for we speak to him of the only plan which can strengthen him for the endurance of his trials. We cannot remove those trials; but we may help to lighten them, by encouraging him to bear them with patience and resignation. But is it possible to feel patient when everything is contrary to our wishes and expectations? Yes; if we are believers in Christ, and, with the spirit of adoption in our hearts also, believe that infinite love and wisdom direct each event in our lives.—Do not murmur, then, dear young Christian; wait patiently until God dispels the cloud which overhangs your path. You are probably a sharer in the hallowed engagements of the Sunday School; and you long—oh, how ardently!—to gather each little wanderer within the Savior's fold.—What, then, is the reason of your fading zeal and drooping hopes? It is a *spirit of impatience.* You want to realize already the promises which are held out for your encouragement.—You have trials and difficulties to contend with; where is the teacher who has not? But they are not insuperable, if you will meet them with prayer and patience. Cultivate more and more, dear readers, the spirit of patience; for it will prove of inestimable value to you. It will bear you up under heavy trials and disappointments, and will keep you faithful and undaunted at your post, when others, gifted, perhaps, with more brilliant talents than yourself, have relinquished their work in despair, or are pursuing it in despondency. M.

Union twp., April, 1864.

Children.

Real, live, plump, jolly-polly children are as scarce as sensible grown-up people. Little, thin, narrow-shouldered, angular, pale intellectualities are common enough. It is your healthy tomboy that is a rarity. What woman was ever less delicate in soul and pure in heart because she tore her frock and climbed trees when she was a child. Real, wild, childish romping, with ringing laughter and twinkling feet, merry dances and family frolics—that is the stuff out of which wholesome manhood and womanhood are made. Children who are under conviction of sin at five years of age, die with brain disease, or live with hypochondria, and torment the life out of all around them. Sad is the family that has one or more of such. We don't doubt the mother of the Gracchi was a sad romp, and we more than suspect Portia of immense tom-boy-hood. Such healthy natures could not have developed otherwise.

Pitty and love little children. Tolerate those pests. Comfort Nellie over her dead bird, and don't call Nellie's "little white kitten" a "cat." It is enough to break a juvenile heart to have one's darling snubbed. How would you like to hear your own Frederick Augustus called a "dirty young one?" The little ones have their tragedies and comedies, and laugh and weep more sincerely than you do at "Falstaff" or "Lear." They love, marry, keep house, have children, have weddings and funerals, and dig little graves for dead mice, in the garden, and mourn into small white handkerchiefs, and get brother Jim to write an appropriate inscription for its tiny head-broad. Is it not human nature in little, and in its way, as deserving of a certain respect? You do not despise your own inflections in a concave mirror, you know

Cherish the children; mend their frocks; don't scold them for broken toys, for man is not more inevitable moral than playthings. Don't strip their fat shoulders in winter, nor toast them in flannels in dog days, because somebody told you to. Don't drug them; don't "yarb" them; don't stuff them with pastry; don't send them to infant school at three, or to fancy balls at ten, nor teach them the commandents earlier than they can remember Mother Goose.

'ME OR MY MOTHER.'—A very talented young man made the acquaintance of a Quaker gentleman and his wife. The Quaker had a fine daughter and also a library, the books from which he freely loaned to the young man, who generally came in the evening to return them, when he supposed the daughter would be at home. She often exchanged the book for him, and had a friendly chat with him. One evening he came as usual, and the young lady met him at the door. She was dressed to go out, and said:

'Who would you like to see—me or my mother. I was about to call on a friend. If my mother will answer your purpose, please walk into the drawing room; but if you desire my company, I will postpone my visit to another time.'

The young man hesitated and stammered, 'I—do not wish to—to detain you from your engagement; but if you had not been going out I would have enjoyed your society.'

'All right,' she rejoined, and accordingly took off her bonnet, and they passed a very pleasant evening.

The question, 'who do you prefer to see, me or my mother?' settled the matter. The result was he soon proposed, and they were afterwards married.

'I am astonished, my dear young lady, at your sentiments; you make me start.' 'Well sir, I've been wanting you to start for the last hour.'

Our Army Correspondence.

Camp near Culpepper, Co D 149th P. V.

FRIEND LEWIS:—With a moments leisure time, and I again visit the Printer's sanctum. My visitations have been quite frequent and I will try and make them as interesting as possible to the readers of your patriotic Journal. There is a question of a good deal of interest in dispute in the regiment, and mostly in every regiment where there are drafted men. The decision made by the judiciary of the United States, relative to the conscription act, instituted the opinion that it was unconstitutional. The revision of the act, left it in a worse shape than ever; so the opinion of Nimrod may decide the question in dispute. The act definitely states that the term of service is for three years; now, the only way to make this valid, (in reference to the act) is to discharge the drafted men at the end of nine months, leaving them have three months of furlough, and then at the expiration of the three months, let the men thus discharged, report at the former place of rendezvous, and enter the service for three years again, deducting nine months from that term. Thus they would serve 27 months of the three years, and the remaining 9 months would be spent at home. I don't know whether your other correspondents are of the same opinion or not. Some conclude that the present war is a white man's, and do not consider it proper or judicious to employ men of color to assist in crushing out the conspirators. Slavery was the predominant cause of the war; it certainly is but just, to save the white man's life when a contraband can do it, for it has been proven that some of them make very good soldiers. I do not believe that they are entitled to equal rights with the white race, we must make this distinction. They do not move in the same sphere, but let them throw in their mite for the subjugation of a power that strikes so deeply at our interests and hopes. The Huntingdon county boys were rejoiced in hearing the results of your borough election, for it is really cheering to know that there is patriotism at home guarding our rear, while we contend with the enemy in the front. I am done for this time, but when I come again I may talk a little longer,

Yours, &c.,
NIMROD.

Camp near Annapolis, Md.
April 13th, 1864.

MR. LEWIS:—When I left the pleasant valley where I have spent so many happy days, I consented to give some of your readers a description of camp life; and, also some account of the travels of the 'Ninth army Corps.'

A few weeks have rolled round since I parted from home, with its pleasing associations, and now memory is pressing the claims of friendship upon me and I hasten to my task.

First, I may say that the company which I have the honor to belong, is composed of men from Stone Valley in our county, and Kishacoquillas, and Mifflin. They are all from the rural working population, and a noble set of fellows. I remember with what pride and delight I first witnessed them go through the 'Manual of Arms'—their pieces as they glided from a 'shoulder' to a 'charge,' seemed to be almost endowed with life; and my thoughts were transported back to those fiery ordeals through which they have passed—South Mountain, Antietam, Jackson and Fort Saunders—'brave boys are they,'—forming at once a splendid nucleus around which the new recruits may rally and imitate. It is but just for me, to add that the officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, are gentlemen in every sense of the word, affording the new men every opportunity to advance themselves in the profession of arms.

Gen. Burnside arrived here last Saturday, and was gladly received. He is a fine looking man—every inch a soldier; I could have singled him out among ten thousand. You should have heard the shouts that rent the air as he rode from camp to camp. How proudly his noble steed danced up to the cheering, as if conscious of the welcome that his master received.

To-day we were reviewed by Lieut. Gen. Grant, who is a man of very modest appearance; so, that you seem hardly to realize that the conqueror of the South-west, is before you. He was accompanied by Gen. Burnside and other officers, whose names I do not know. The boys were told to cheer for Gen. Grant, which they did right well; but they do not want any one to tell them to cheer 'old Burney;' whenever he makes his appearance is the signal. It is evident to the most casual observer, that the commander of the Ninth army Corps, has a deep hold on the affections of his men.

Regiments are pouring in every day and everything wears a lively aspect; which is in pleasing contrast with the stormy times we have endured. The visit of the commander-in-chief, and the arrival of Gen. Burnside, seem to indicate that the expedition will move shortly *somewhere.* It is supposed there are 30,000 troops now here. In my next, I may give you some information of the materials that compose them; also a description of Annapolis with its surroundings. J. B. M.

Unpunctual People.

What bores they are; what havoc they make with the precious moments of orderly, systematic men of business. A person who is faithless to his apointments may not intend to swindle people, but he *does.* To those who know how to turn time to advantage, every hour has an appreciative pecuniary value; minutes, even, are worth so much apiece. He who robs you of them, might just as well take so much money from your purse. The act is petty larceny, according to the amount of time he compels you to waste, and the value of it, at a fair appraisal, to yourself or your family. The only capital of a large portion of the community is time. Their compensation is measured by the clock. The moments of which promise brokers cheat them may represent, in fact, the necessaries of life, and the loss of an hour may involve the privation of a loaf or a joint, or some other article urgently needed at home. Nobody places any confidence in persons who are habitually behind time. They scarcely succeed in any enterprise. Therefore, for your own sake—as well as for the sake of others—be punctual.

How Much Farmers Lose by Keeping Poor Cows.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says, it is a New England maxim, that 'farmers cannot afford to keep poor cows, nor to keep cows poor.' Taking either horn of this dilemma, there is abundant ground to show, beyond a doubt, that it is the very worst system of policy that a farmer can practice, to keep his cows on such a stinted supply of food that they will inevitably become poor and emaciated, or, to keep them on poor food or such fodder as will afford very little milk or very little nourishment to the animal.

When cows have been kept on little food until they show every rib in their bodies, and their necks have fallen downward, like the neck of an Asiatic dromedary, they cannot be profitable to their owners. And why? Because a poor cow will not give as rich milk, nor as much of it, as the same cow would give were she tolerably fat.—Now, if the milk be poor, of course a much larger quantity of it will be required to make a pound of butter or a pound of cheese. And, if a cow be poor, a large proportion of the material that would go to make rich cream, were the cow fleshy, is secreted to nourish her animal system. For the reason, when we feed poor cows food that has an abundance of cream producing, or butter forming, material in it, we often wonder why it is that the milk is so poor—white and thin—when it ought to be thick, and yellow as gold.

On the other hand, when we feed poor fodder to cows that are in good condition, the milk will be poor, because so much of the material that would go to make milk, is secreted to nourish the system before it reaches the lacteal glands.

Now, then, suppose a cow loses, during the foddering season, only one hundred pounds of flesh and fat. Very many cows lose more than two hundred pounds during that time. Every pound of flesh and fat that is lost is equal to one pound of butter or two of the best cheese. And, if a cow is in good healthy condition—not as fat as fat beef—and loses one hundred lbs of fat, as soon as she receives a good supply of food, she will begin to increase in flesh and fat. Therefore, her system will take up cream-producing material enough, in replacing the 100 pounds which she lost, to have made 100 pounds of good butter or two hundred or more pounds of good cheese.

There is no evading this logic, and there is no dodging these conclusions. Common sense, philosophy, and experience, all will substantiate these considerations.

How much then is 100 pounds of butter worth? Let every farmer answer for himself. And, when he reflects on this subject, let him remember this is a very easy matter for a cow to lose one or more pounds of flesh daily, which is worth, in cash, more than one pound of butter.

☞ Three things to cultivate—Good Books, Good Friends, Good Humor.

Three things to contend for—Honor, Country, Friends.

Three things to avoid—Anger, Envy, and Jealousy.

'Astonishing cure for consumption,' as the old lady said when she sprinkled snuff on the victuals of her boarders.

To ascertain how much speed there is in you, make faces at a red haired woman with a broom stick in her hand.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHANEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

The Spirit of Discovery.

As I was once looking upon the sad spectacle of a building in flames, my attention was attracted to a rainbow formed upon the spray from the engines. Like an angel among harpies, the symbol of hope appeared among the ravages of fire, adding an element of quiet beauty to the scene of wild confusion. It was nothing to the rainbow, that tumult and destruction raged around. No earthly conflict could harm the daughter of the sun. True to her nature, she recognized her home among the falling drops, and dwelt there as peacefully as in her birthplace in the sky. Where daylight rested on glittering spray, there was her shining place. Other eyes than mine were fixed upon the bright phenomenon, and other emotions than mere admiration were aroused by it. One man at least, was filled with wonder at the sight; he expressed his surprise in strong language, and wanted to know what the cause of so singular an appearance could be. The man had often seen the rainbow in the sky beaming out from its dark cloudy background, but he had not known the reason of its clear shining after rain. To see the cloud-adorning radiance in mid-air, almost within his reach, was new and strange. He had been content with the knowledge that came through his senses, and had not been accustomed to inquire into the causes and relations of facts. Yet the inherent desire for truth had survived years of ignorance, and needed only to be roused into action.

The spirit of discovery, is an important element of human nature, and the source of pure and elevated pleasure. It shows itself in children at their sports, and makes their faces to shine with an animation nobler than mere animal spirits. The desire to 'see into things,' and know all that can be known about them, is one of the earliest evidences of mental development. If our systems of education are successful, they must be so executed as to cultivate this disposition. It is not enough that lessons be learned and recited. The subjects treated of in the lessons, should be the themes of independent investigation by the scholars. A few examples will show my meaning In the regular geography lesson the oceans are treated of. Let the pupils be requested to bring to class next day, in connection with the lesson, any facts that they can discover respecting the oceans, the meaning of their names, their extent, and their various benefits to man. When the pupils have presented their discoveries, the teacher may correct any false statements, add to the collection of facts, and give any information upon the subject that may occur to him. A short colloquy of this kind will give the pupils a better knowledge of the subject and more interest in it than could have been gained by any amount of dull reciting. Interesting historical incidents may be so connected with the study of geography, as may make it delightful to the learners. If it be stated in the lesson that the eldest son of the English monarch is called 'Prince of Wales,' let the class be requested to find when and in what circumstances this title was first given. The story is full of interest. In mathematical studies, the reasoning powers may be employed in explaining the rules—or, better still, in making rules—and the power of discovering, in seeking various methods of solving problems. Every study furnishes abundant themes of thought, and the teacher who is qualified and interested can use them to excellent advantage.

By such a course of training two important results are gained. 1st. The things learned are understood and fixed in the mind. Combined facts and principles are associated in the pupil's thoughts. 2. Habits of investigation and reasoning are formed. The effect of such instruction is to make intelligent, thoughtful scholars who will study the laws that govern the universe, and apply them to useful ends. And while the ultimate benefits are so great, the proximate results are full of encouragement. Study becomes a delight. The learner is not doomed to a dull routine of lifeless recitation. The infinite field of truth spreads all about him, iridescent with leaves and blossoms, and rosy-petaled flowers. Beneath its surface lie treasures for all who will seek them. No diligent explorer will search in vain. It is the teacher's privilege to lead young minds into this intellectual treasure-garden of the Lord, beautiful as uncursed Eden, and bid them search for hidden riches: They are hidden that *then* may have the joy of seeking and finding them. It is not the teacher's province to spare his pupils the pleasing labor of explanation, but to encourage them in this labor, to assist their efforts when help is needed, and to make known the value and use of the discoveries.

It is said that so many enter the profession of teaching who have no adequate idea of the duties which belong to it. These persons make study burdensome, and the school room a prison. The teacher who is fitted for his work and finds his pleasure in it, is a blessing to his school. Faithfulness will insure success; and who can estimate the value of success in a work like this? H.

Iowa Instructor.

Occupation For Children.

The habits of children prove that occupation is a necessity with most of them. They love to be busy, even about nothing, still more to be usefully employed. With some children it is a strongly developed necessity, and if not turned to good account, will be productive of positive evil; thus verifying the old adage, that "Idleness, is the mother of mischief." Children should be encouraged, or if indolently disinclined to it, should be disciplined into performing for themselves every little office relative to the toilet which they are capable of performing. They should also keep their own clothes and other possessions in neat order, and fetch for themselves whatever they want; in short, they should learn to be as independent of others as possible, fitting them alike to make a good use of prosperity, and to meet with fortitude any reverse of fortune that may befall them. I know of no rank, however exalted, in which such a system would not prove beneficial.

Touch not my Sister's Picture.

The following incident was related by a Confederate prisoner to an attendant, who by many acts of kindness had won his confidence:—

'I was searching for spoils among the dead and dying upon a deserted battle field, when I discovered a small gold locket upon the person of a dying boy, apparently about fifteen years of age. As I endeavored to loose it from his grasp, he opened his [illegible] eyes and implored me, by all that was good and pure, by the memory of my own mother, not to rob him of his sister's picture. 'Oh! said he, 'it was her last gift. I promised her, when she kissed my cheek at parting, that I would always wear it next my heart, in life or death.' Then, as if throwing his whole soul into the plea, he exclaimed:—'Oh! touch not my sister's picture!' As the last words faltered upon his tongue his voice hushed in death. By the dim light of the stars I hastily scooped a shallow grave, and buried him with his sister's picture lying upon his breast.'

A Sad Wedding.

The affecting circumstances attending a marriage which recently took place in Gloucester, are related by the Cape Ann *Advertiser.* Some few weeks since the lady had a fall, which injured her internally. She was, however, recovering, but took cold, and inflammation set in, which finally assumed such a serious form that her life was despaired of. The couple had been engaged for some years, and shortly before her death, when all hope had been given up, she expressed a strong desire to become united by marriage with the loved one of her choice. This was readily acceded to, and Mr. Collyer, her pastor, performed the ceremony, which was of the most impressive and solemn nature. As her last moments drew near she was perfectly calm and resigned, frequently expressing her hopes of a happy life beyond the tomb; and enjoining upon her husband and friends the great necessity of being prepared to die, quietly bade them farewell, until she should meet them in that better land where partings and sorrows are unknown.

REAL AND IMAGINARY WANTS.—Very few, we presume, will acknowledge how few real wants we have, and how little it takes to give us genuine happiness. If we could get rid of our artificial, senseless, and expensive way of living, we should find ourselves better off in purse, and in heart. Let every one who has any ambition to go ahead in life try the experiment this year, and see how much virtue there is in economy. Make your expenses less than your income, and see how much you will have gained, not only in money but in feeling.

☞ 'Perhaps you did not know that I had corns,' said a good natured man as a stranger set his carpet bag down on the end of his toes, in a crowded car. 'Much obliged to you for the information, stranger,' said the carpet-bag man, 'but I think you *cultivate too much ground!*'

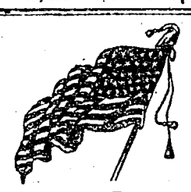
☞ 'As is the teacher, so is the school' and 'as are the parents, so are both teachers and pupils.'

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 27, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania, comprising the National Union party, will meet in State Convention, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at noon,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, 1864.

Each district will be entitled to the same representation it now has in the State Legislature, and the delegates will be chosen at such times and in such manner as shall be directed by the respective county committees.

The State Convention is called for the purpose of placing in nomination an Electoral Ticket, selecting delegates at large to the National Convention of the Union Party, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th of June next, and taking such action as it may deem proper in reference to the approaching Presidential canvass.

The selection of the district delegates from Pennsylvania to the National Convention is left, where it properly belongs, to the people assembled in their county conventions; but the different county committees are earnestly requested to adopt such measures as will procure a full attendance at their respective conventions and thereby secure, in the choice of delegates, a full and fair expression of the will of the people.

The committee cannot forbear to congratulate all lovers of liberty and the Union upon the recent triumphs of the good cause in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and to express the hope, shared by all loyal men, that they are only the forerunners of more splendid victories soon to be won in the same cause alike by the bullet and the ballot.

In behalf of the Union State Central Committee.

WAYNE McVEAGH, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, }
W. W. HAYS, } Secretaries.

The Army Ready.

We may expect stirring news in a few days, as it is reported from Washington the Army of the Potomac is ready to move at any moment. Gen. Grant is in the field with his army, and will direct its movements through his tried friends, his only hope of success. The army is in good trim and anxious to face the enemy.

What Gen. Grant will not do.

The clamor for another forward movement by Lee is again raised by a portion of the Southern press, and there are reports, probably without much foundation, however, that he is preparing to undertake another invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Referring to this subject, and to what likely would be the course of General Grant, the New York Times says:—"Were General Lee to advance at this time into the Shenandoah valley, and attempt to take the initiative in the campaign, we do by no means believe that Lieut. General Grant would fall back with his whole army to Washington and this side of the Potomac; but perhaps Lee would quickly find an enemy in his rear, his communications cut, and Richmond besieged and unapproachable."

It is not wholly a matter of conjecture that General Grant would not regret to see Lee undertake such a movement, and the suggestion of the Times as to what would be his tactics in such an event, we have reason to believe reflects his settled purpose, should it occur. Nothing is more certain than that in such a case General Grant would not act on the defensive, but, by taking the offensive at once, make the invasion movement quite a different thing from the two previous ones.

GEN. GRANT GETS THE SWORD.—A sword valued at one thousand dollars, was placed on exhibition at the New York State Sanitary Fair, and it was understood that the General receiving the largest vote during the fair was to receive the sword. Every person voting had to pay into the funds of the fair one dollar, or one dollar for every vote to be counted. Some gentlemen voted to the amount of $100; and a number of ladies voted $25 and $50. The contest was between the friends of McClellan and Grant, and at the close of the fair on Saturday last, Gen. Grant was 15,782 ahead of McClellan, and of course will receive the sword.

It is reported the armies are in motion

Prophetic Foresight of Douglas.

In a recent speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, made these interesting statements:

Here I will pause a moment to state a most remarkable prediction made by Douglas in January, 1861. The statement is furnished to me by General C. B. Steward, of New York, a gentleman of the highest respectability. Douglas was asked by General Stewart, (who was making a New Year's call on Mr. Douglas,) 'What will be the result of the efforts of Jefferson Davis and his associates to divide the Union?' Douglas replied: 'The Cotton States are making an effort to draw in the border States to their schemes of Secession, and I am too fearful they will succeed. If they do succeed there will be the most terrible civil war the world has ever seen; for years. Virginia will become a charnel house; but the end will be the triumph of the Union cause. One of their first efforts will be to take possession of this capital to give them prestige abroad, but they will never succeed in taking it; the North will rise *en masse* to defend it; but it will become a city of hospitals the churches will be used for the sick and wounded, and even the Minnesota block (now the Douglas Hospital) may be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war.' Gen. Stewart inquired, 'What justification is there for all this?' Douglas replied, 'There is no justification, nor any pretence of any. If they will remain in the Union I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights, and I do not doubt but a majority of Congress will do the same. But, said he, rising on his feet, and extending his arm, 'If the Southern States attempt to secede from the Union without further cause, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves, and just so much slave territory as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more!'

Payment of the Militia.

PAY DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., }
HARRISBURG, April 21, 1864. }

For the purpose of paying the emergency militia called out by proclamation of the Governor, and by authority of the President's letter, dated September 11, 1862, the following places and dates have been designated for the rendezvous of the different companies as hereinafter named:

[We publish a few of the districts in which we have a circulation:]

On Saturday, May 21st, at Huntingdon, to pay companies commanded by Captains Garrettson, Crawford and Johnson.

[Two companies from this county are omitted. Perhaps the Captains failed to report muster rolls. The companies omitted were from McConnellstown and Alexandria. Capt Crawford's company was not from this county.]

On Tuesday, May 24th, at Hollidaysburg, to pay company commanded by Captain M'Farland.

On Friday, May 6th, at Mexico, Juniata county, to pay companies commanded by Captains Dietrich and Laird.

On Monday, May 9th, at Lewistown to pay companies commanded by Captains M'Kees and Mann.

On Wednesday, May 11th, at Milroy, to pay company commanded by Captain Brown.

On Friday, May 13th, at Boalsburg, to pay company commanded by Captain Wilson.

On Saturday, May 14th, at Pine Grove Mills, to pay company commanded by Captain Burchfield.

On Tuesday, May 17th, at Bellefonte, to pay company commanded by Captain M'Allister.

On Thursday, May 19th, at McVeytown, to pay company commanded by Captain Wm. Macklin.

Company officers are requested to solicit a general attendance of the members of their respective organizations on the days designated, and if possible to procure Powers of Attorney from all absentees, authorizing officers or their friends to receive the pay due them. In this matter *form* will not be exacted—the simple authority to sign and receive will be sufficient. But in all cases the power must be acknowledged before a Notary or Justice of the Peace. If the former, his seal notarial must be affixed—if the latter, the exemplification under the seal of the Prothonotary of the court.

Where the claimant is in the army, an acknowledgment before a commissioned officer will be sufficient.

W. M. WILEY,
Pay Master.

HOW PRICES ARE RAISED.—A cotemporary remarks with much truth that Congress proposes a duty on cotton of two cents a pound, whereupon all the retail dealers in spool cotton propose to advance the price one cent upon each spool. Now, as a pound of raw cotton will make over one hundred spools of sewing cotton, it is not easy to appreciate the justice of this large advance in the price of a very necessary and important article in daily use. But, while it is not easy to appreciate this fact, it is but characteristic of the advance in prices upon two-thirds of the articles in daily use. Just hint at a tax of any kind and forthwith the price is put up to 20, 30, 50 and 100 per cent. The rule is to put the price when the tax is proposed, and once more when it is passed. And if the duty fails, the price is kept up.

RIGHTS.—It is supreme folly to talk of the "Constitutional rights" of the rebels. They have no rights; except to have their property confiscated and their necks elongated with a hempen cord. All else they have forfeited.

Extended Account of the Fort Pillow Massacre.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

CAIRO, April 14.—Under this date the following story is given on testimony of three wounded blacks taken on board the boat for Cairo from a flatboat, into which they had escaped from Fort Pillow:

The Assault and Capture of the Fort.

We have gleaned the facts of the fight from authentic sources, and they may be relied upon as truthful. The rebels, under Forrest, appeared and drove in the pickets about sunrise on Tuesday morning. The garrison of the fort consisted of about two hundred of the 13th Tennessee volunteers and four hundred negro artillery, all under command of Major Booth; the gunboat No. 7 was also in the river. The rebels first attacked the two outer forts, and in several attempts to charge were repulsed. They were constantly reinforced, and extended their lines to the river on both sides of the fort. The garrison in the two outer forts were at length overpowered by superior numbers, and about noon evacuated them and retired to the fort on the river. Here the fight was maintained with great obstinacy, and continued till about four P. M.

The approach to the fort from the river is over a gentle declivity, cleared and fully exposed to a raking fire from two sides of the fort. About 30 yards from the fort is a deep ravine, running all along the front, and so steep at the bottom as to be hidden from the fort, and not commanded by its guns. The rebels charged with great boldness down the declivity, and faced without blenching a murderous fire from the guns and small arms of the fort, and crowded into the ravine, where they were sheltered from fire by the steep bank which had been thus left by some unaccountable neglect or ignorance. Here the rebels organized for a final charge upon the fort, after sending a flag of truce with a demand to surrender, which was refused. The approach from the ravine was up through a deep, narrow gully, and the steep embankments of the fort The last charge was made about four P. M., by the whole rebel force, and was successful, after a most desperate and gallant defence.

The rebel army was estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000, and succeeded by mere force of numbers. The gunboat had not been idle, but, guided by signals from the fort, poured upon the rebels a constant stream of shot and shell. She fired 260 shells, and, as testified to by those who could see, with marvelous precision and fatal effect. Major Booth, who was killed near the close of the fight, conducted the defence with great coolness, skill, and gallantry. His last signal to the boat was 'We are hard pressed and shall be overpowered.' He refused to surrender, however, and fought to the last. By the uniform and voluntary testimony of the rebel officers, as well as the survivors of the fight, the negro artillery regiments fought with the bravery and coolness of veterans, and served the guns with skill and precision. They did not falter or flinch until the last charge, when it was evident that they would be overpowered, and they broke and fled toward the river. Here commenced the most barbarous and cruel outrages that even the fiendishness of the rebels has perpetrated during the war.

Rebel Atrocities.

After the rebels were in undisputed possession of the fort and the survivors had surrendered, they commenced the indiscriminate butchery of all the Federal soldiery. The colored soldiers threw down their guns and raised their arms in token of surrender, but not the least attention was paid to it. They continued to shoot down all they found. A number of them finding no quarter was given, ran over the bluff to the river, and trying to conceal themselves under the bank and in the bushes, were pursued by the rebel savages, and implored them to spare their lives. Their appeals were made in vain, and they were all shot down in cold blood and in full sight of the gunboat; chased and shot them down as they would dogs. I passed up the bank of the river and counted fifty dead strewn along. One had crawled into a hollow log and was killed in it, another had got over the bank in the river, and got to a board that ran out into the water. He lay on it on his face, with his feet in the water. He laid there when exposed stark and stiff. Several had tried to hide in crevices made by the falling bank, and could not be seen without difficulty, but they were singled out and killed.

From the best information I could get, the white soldiers were, to a very considerable extent, treated in the same way. One of the 13th Tennessee on board—D. W. Harrison—informs me that after the surrender he was below the bluff, and one of the rebels presented a pistol to shoot him. He told him he had surrendered, and requested him not to fire. He spared him, and directed him to go up the bluff to the fort. Harrison asked him to go before him, or he would be shot by others, but he told him to go along. He started, and had not proceeded far before he met a rebel who presented his pistol. Harrison begged him not to fire, but paying no attention to his request, he fired and shot him through the shoulder, and another shot him in the leg. He fell, and while he lay unable to move, another came along and was about to fire again, when Harrison told him he was badly wounded twice, and implored him not to fire. He asked Harrison if he had any money. He said he had a little money and a watch. The rebel took from him his watch and ninety dollars in money, and left him. Harrison is probably fatally wounded. Several such cases have been related to me, and I think, to a great extent, the whites and negroes were indiscriminately murdered. The rebel Tennesseans have about the same bitterness against Tennesseans in the Federal army, as against the negroes. I was told by a rebel officer that General Forrest shot one of his men, and cut another with his sabre who were shooting down prisoners. It may be so, but he is responsible for the conduct of his men, and Gen. Chalmers stated publicly while on the Platte Valley, that though he did not encourage or countenance his men in shooting down negro captives, yet that it was right and justifiable.

Incidents of the Fight.

The negro corporal, Jacob Wilson, whom we picked up below the Fort Pillow, had a narrow escape. He was down on the river bank, and seeing that no quarter was shown, stepped into the water so that he lay partly under it. A rebel coming along asked him what was the matter; he said he was badly wounded, and the rebel, after taking from his pocket all the money he had left him. It happened to be near a flat boat tied to the bank, and about 3 o'clock in the morning, when all was quiet, Wilson crawled into it, and got three more wounded comrades in it, and cut loose. The boat floated out into the channel, and we found it ashore some miles below. The wounded negro soldiers we have aboard feigned themselves dead until we came along. Capt. Young, 24th Missouri, provost marshal at the fort, was captured, and was put on his parole. He was at the boat, and while there the Lady Pike, from St. Louis, came up with his wife aboard. He was allowed to go into the boat to see her, and then returned to his captors. Major Bradford was also captured, and at large on his parole. The rebel officers denounce him for breaking his parole, and say during Tuesday night he escaped. It is believed that the rebels killed him, and that the charge of breaking his parole was a mere pretence to conceal his murder.

Captain Lindsay, rebel officer, to whom I am indebted for courteous attention, admitted to me that General Forrest was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him, but another rebel officer informed a friend of his, who was on the boat with us, that General F. was twice wounded, and badly, by the bursting of a shell.

The rebels claim to have had only ten killed, and thirty wounded, but Captain Young, who had been to their camp, says that they have two hospital well filled, and he thinks their killed and wounded exceed ours.

When I visited the fort, the guns had all been taken away. The huts scattered around had been mostly burned up. In one of these were bodies of colored soldiers partly burned but whether or not by design I cannot state.

Dr. Fitch, surgeon of the fort, was taken prisoner, but through the influence of some rebel surgeons was released on his parole, and came up with us. He confirms, by his own observation, the butchery of our soldiers by the rebels. He informed me that after the fort was taken, the soldiers ran down the bluff to the river, throwing away their guns, holding up their hands, and crying out that they surrendered, but the rebels continued to fire on them from the bluff without the least regard to their cries.

Dr. Fitch says he saw twenty white soldiers paraded in line on the bank of the river, and when in line the rebels fired upon and killed all but one, who ran to the river and hid under a log, and in that condition was fired at a number of times and wounded. He says Major Bradford ran down to the river, and, after he told them he had surrendered, more than fifty shots were fired at him. He then jumped into the river and swam out a little ways, and whole volleys were fired at him there without hitting him. He returned to the shore, and meeting, as the Doctor supposes, some officer, was protected; but he heard frequent threats from the rebels that they w'ld kill him, and he believes that they have killed him. It was a subject of considerable remark that Captain Young was treated by the rebels with so much favor—and it was said that his brother, who has been in the rebel army, kept a grog shop at the fort, and was a rebel sympathizer.

Resistance to the Government in 1799

In 1799 the United States direct tax was to be levied; this tax had been fiercely inveighed against as an evidence of the monarchical and despotic tendencies of the men then in power. The opposition became so strong, that Washington from his retirement wrote to Patrick Henry entreating him to offer as a candidate, if not for Congress, at least for the Virginia Assembly. In his letter he said; "It would be a waste of time to attempt to bring to the view of a person of your observation and discernment the endeavors of a certain party among us to disquiet the public mind with unfounded alarms—to arraign every act of the Administration, to set the people at variance with their government, and to embarrass all its measures. Equally useless would it be to predict what must be the inevitable consequences of such a policy if it cannot be arrested." Further on he continues, "It has been said, that the great mass of the citizens of this State (Virginia) are well affected, notwithstanding, to the general government and the Union; I am willing to believe it; but how is this to be reconciled with their choice of representatives both to Congress and their State Legislature, who are opposed to the general government, and who by the tendency of their measures would destroy the Union?" Again and further on, "But at such a crisis as this, when everything dear and valuable to us is assailed, when this party hangs upon the wheels of Government as a dead weight, opposing every measure that is calculated for defence and self-preservation, &c.; when all the acts of their own government are tortured, by constructions they will not bear, into attempts to infringe and trample on the Constitution with a view to introduce monarchy, &c.; when measures are systematically and pertinaciously pursued, which must eventually *dissolve the Union* or *produce coercion*, I say when these things have become so obvious, ought characters who are best able to rescue their country from the pending evil, to remain at home? Rather, ought they not to come forward, and by their talents and influence stand in the breach which such conduct has made on the peace and happiness of this country, and oppose the widening of it?"

These assaults from political opponents, to which Washington referred, soon produced their "inevitable consequences" In Pennsylvania part of the inhabitants arose in arms, and compelled the agents of the United States Government to desist from the performance of their duty. The President immediately issued a proclamation demanding submission to the laws.

☞ For neat JOB PRINTING, call at the "GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE," at Huntingdon, Pa

WAR FOR THE UNION.

The War in the Southwest.

Defeat of the Rebels in Eastern Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—A despatch of the *Commercial*, dated Catlettsburg, April 19th, says:

Captain Patrick has arrived with over one hundred prisoners captured at the battles of Paintsville and Half Mountain, on the Licking river.

Hedge's rebel brigade attacked Colonel Gillespie's force at Paintsville, on Tuesday, but was repulsed. Gillespie pursued the retreating rebels with eight hundred men of the 14th & 39th Kentucky, and surprised them on the 14th instant, in camp, at Half Mountain, capturing many prisoners, two hundred horses, four hundred saddles, three hundred stand of small arms, and all their camp equipage. Eighty-five of the rebels were killed and wounded, and a large amount of stolen property was recovered and returned to the citizens.

The rebel wagon train was captured and burned. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. The rebels were commanded by Colonels Clay, Prentiss, May, and Johnson. Colonel May is among the prisoners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Two Day's Battle on the Red River.—The Rebel Defeat Confirmed.—The Enemy Routed with Heavy Loss.—Gens. Morton, Parsons, and Greene Killed.—A Victory by our Gunboats.

CAIRO, April 21.—Advices from Grand Ecore, Red river, to the morning of the 15th, have been received. The battle on the 8th was fought at the Sabine Cross Roads. The rebels were commanded by Generals Magruder, Holmes, and Taylor, all under General Kirby Smith.

The rebel loss in the first day's fight is placed at 1,500.

The second day's fight was at Pleasant Hill, where, as previously stated, the enemy was most gloriously routed and driven from the field by our forces under General A. J. Smith, General Banks commanding in chief.

The enemy's loss is heavy, and at least two to our one. Among their killed were Generals Morton and Parsons.

After the first day's fight, General Banks being short of rations, sent word to the Admiral to return with the fleet, which had advanced to within eighty miles of Shreveport, and was preparing to blow up the steamboat New Falls City, which the rebels had sunk in the channel. On the reception of Gen. Banks' despatch the fleet turned back, and on the way down was attacked by large numbers of the enemy on both sides of the river, who attempted to capture the transports.

A fight ensued between the gunboats and the rebels, in which the latter were splendidly repulsed, with 500 or 600 killed, and a large number wounded, while none of our gunboats were injured.

Gen. Greene, commanding the rebels in this action, had his head blown off by a shell.

Longstreet joining Lee.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—[Special to the *Times*.]—Positive information has been received at headquarters that the main body of Longstreet's veterans have succeeded in effecting ajunction with Lee. Longstreet carried to East Tennessee 18,000 men, but returned with less than 12,000. Scouts, just returned from within the enemy's lines, report that troops from Joe Johnston's army and from Charleston are arriving at Gordonsville. Rebel conscripts are coming in at the rate of a thousand a day.

THE Albany *Evening Journal* has a forcible letter from "T. W." on the recent uttorances of Messrs. Long, Harris, and Fernando Wood, in the House wherein we find the following:

"If, as is alloged, the present Administration has not proved itself, in wisdom and genius, equal to a great emergency, can its opponents hope to change it by treasonable organizations? The people are patriotic—eminently and practically, when their country is in danger—and they will 'indignantly frown upon' treason and traitors, coming in whatever form or guise it or they may assume.

"Soon after the election of 1862, Mr. Lincoln remarked to me that, as the Governor of the Empire State, and the representative men of the Democratic party, Gov. Seymour had the power to render great public service; and that, if he exerted that power against the rebellion, and for his country, he would be our next President. I think Mr. Lincoln authorized me to say so, for him, to Gov. Seymour. At any rate, I *did* repeat the conversation to him. But the gentleman's proclivities were in the wrong direction. Gov Seymour made his bed with Vallandigham, thus depriving the country of the advantages of his high position, and himself of a "golden opportunity."

CHOICE OF DEATH.—A singular law exists in Utah Territory, granting to criminals under capital sentence a choice of death. They may elect to be hanged, to be shot, or to be beheaded. In the case of Jason R. Luce, who was executed at Salt Lake on the 11th ultimo, for the murder of Samuel Runton, the prisoner declined, at the time of sentence, to make any choice, so the presiding judge had himself to determine the mode of execution. He ordered him to be shot, and at the hour appointed he was taken to the court house yard, and a volley of five shots were fired at him from the windows of a basement, were the executioners were concealed from view. All the shots penetrated Luce's breast, and he fell over, a corpse.

☞ IN NEW JERSEY the Copperheads have control of both branches of the Legislature, and they have decided that a man who leaves his home, his wife and children, and all the comforts of civilized life, to defend his country assailed by traitors, has no right to vote. This proves beyond the shadow of a doubt, where the Copperhead Democracy stands on this question.

Our Army Correspondence.

Cumberland, Md., April 18, 1864.

DEAR GLOBE:—Thinking that a few lines from Co. K, 22d Penna. Cavalry, might prove acceptable, I therefore avail myself of the present opportunity of giving you a brief sketch of the doings of our company since entering the service of Uncle Sam.

We left Chambersburg on the morning of the 23d ult. Proceeded from the above named place to Hagerstown, Md., by railroad; from there we went to Williamsport, on foot, (as we had not received our horses), which was rather a novel mode of marching, to us, as we had been used to riding. However, all bore up finely. Halted for the night, cooked supper, and at a late hour threw ourselves on the ground, with the broad canopy of Heaven serving as a cover. The next day we proceeded to Martinsburg, Va., our intended destination, getting there about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, tired, footsore, and weary. Our stay there, however, was but of short duration, as we soon received orders to report at this place; consequently, on the morning of the 8th instant we fell into line again at 7 o'clock, and marched from camp to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad where there was a train ready, as we thought, to transport us to Cumberland. But for some unaccountable reason, we were kept there until 2½ o'clock, when, after a great many vexatious delays, the giant locomotive gave a loud shriek, as if impatient to move, and soon we were coursing along at a rapid rate, leaving Martinsburg far behind us Arrived here 11 o'clock, P M. Slept in the cars, and next morning about 8 o'clock A M, marched out to camp, a short distance from town. We are now very pleasantly encamped on the banks of Will's Creek, overlooking Cumberland and the surrounding country. Have a very pretty view for miles around.

We are brigaded with the 20th Penna. Cavalry, which is lying a short distance from us. Colonel Wynkoop, acting Brigadier General, judging from his external appearance, will make a good officer. Jacob Higgins, a native from Blair county, Pa., is our Colonel. He is a good man, and, as an officer, is well thought of by the men composing the Regiment. Our company is commanded by Captain John H. Boring; John Wiser, a native of Cumberland county, Pa., 1st Lieut., and Wilbur F. Sharrer, a native of Fulton county, Pa., 2nd Lieut. By their kind disposition, gentlemanly deportment, and extreme affability of manners, they have completely won the confidence and esteem of the entire company. LYCURGUS.

The following is a copy of the muster roll of Co K, 22d Pa. Vol Cavalry:

Captain, John H Boring
1st Lieut, John Wiser
2d Lieut, Wilbur F Sharrer
Orderly Sergeant, P O Etchison
Quar Master Sergeant, James Hoke
Commissary Sergt, Reid McDonald
1st duty Sergt, D P Kinkead
2d do S Wilson Gehrett.
3d do W H Daughenbaugh
4th do D M Gillis
5th do James Vanzant
1st Corporal, Harry Decker
2d do W A Grove
3d do Harry M Pardonner
4th do William Gable
5th do John M Gillis
6th do Charles Marshall
7th do Robert Boyles
8th do Harry H Buckley
Buglers, John Krichton, S D Grove
Blacksmith and Farrier, John J Wilson, David Vallance
Saddler, Sylvester Burns

PRIVATES

Anderson Henry	Hicks J J
Ambrosier Jacob	Isenberg James
Barnet Joseph E	James Silas
Buckley Jacob	Kuhn Francis
Bonner W F	Kirkpatrick James
Bain George	Ketterman A B
Baker A J	Leidick J
Bumgardner Lew	Long Elijah
Barras B F	Lytle W A
Buchanan Wm	Lytle Reuben
Bowman J H	Logan Jas
Courell E D	Murray J H
Cornelius P L	Matthias H C
Clevinger Adam	McKinney Joseph
Cowan Samuel	McCarthy A R
Cutchall J M	Miller Peter
Clifford Geo	Mateer Harry M
Chestnut J M	McDonald Robt A
Cook J E	Nail F R
Crownover W H	Needham George
Crum A H	Ramsey J B
Dishong James	Runion Abram
Dishong Adam	Ray Elliott
Doyle William	Richeson John
Doyle Cornelius	Sheffer C M
Decker, David	Sowers George
Edwards Joseph	Shaffer George
Evans A Y	Skipper Abram
Ealy J H	Stewart J
Flasher William	Small Aloysius
Flasher John	Smiley John J
Gaster Peter	Secrist Jesse
Gehrett John J	Secrist David
Hamill Alex	Slack J M
Houck Isaac	Slack J R
Houseman W E	Trayer John
Heeter James E	Taylor Henry
Henderson A J	Walker W H
Herr J H	Wogan G M

A "STREIGHT" ANSWER.—The Springfield News announced the arrival in that town of Major J C Vanada, of the 3d Ohio, from Libby Prison. He was captured with Colonel Streight, and did not see the outside of the prison till he was liberated. He relates that Colonel Streight was frequently consulted by the rebel authorities, who finally got from him a straight reply. They asked him if the North ever expected to subjugate. "We have been fighting you now three years, and have subjugated three-fourths of your territory, and put one-half of your fighting population on crutches or in their graves; and I think that in three years more we can finish you up." That ended the interview.

'I once,' said a friend, 'saw a regiment of Tennessee negroes on a parade and when they came to the 'right dress,' with the whites of their eyes all turned, 'it looked just like a *chalk mark*.'

Spectacles.

A fine stock of Spectacles just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon; where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Cast Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd plates furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

aprill9-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY!

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND ENDLESS VARIETY OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Apl 13, 1864

1864. SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Etnier's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat at and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, April 6-3m

NEW WHOLESALE STORE. GOODS SOLD At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT,

NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS AT THE LOWEST PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, SILKS, NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, NAILS, GLASS, OLD MEAT, CRACKERS, PROVISIONS, FISH, SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Markleburg, April 6, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Lining Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, April6,1864.

REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 27, 1864.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The voters of Huntingdon county in favor of sustaining the Administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion inaugurated by Southern traitors, and opposed to Secession, its advocates and apologists North or South, are requested to meet in their respective boroughs and townships, on *Saturday, the 30th April next*, at the usual places and times, and elect two delegates to represent them in a County Convention, to be held in Huntingdon on WEDNESDAY the 4th of May, to elect Delegates to represent this Congressional District in the National Union Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 7th of June.

WM. MOORE,
Chairman of Co. Com.

April 25th 1864.

Rebels Captured.

On Saturday last a party of rebels entered this place, for what purpose is unknown to us. Two of the number were arrested and lodged in jail, to await further disposition; the remainder made their escape, to be arrested, we hope, in some other locality. We do not deem it safe policy to allow rebels, who profess to be deserters, to travel at large through the country, especially at this time, when movements of a raiding character are on foot. It is best to be sure that such men are deserters seeking work and protection from the North, and even then to watch their actions with scrutiny. We commend our officers for their promptness in arresting these say-so "runaways."

The Draft.

For the information of our readers, in general, but more particularly for the "itchy" ones, we will state that the draft, which always is to be, and yet is not, has again been postponed till the 1st of June. This is undoubtedly the last postponement, and the last chance for those who have any dread of being snatched by the 'tongs' to voluntarily shoulder the musket. There is now, we may say, but one alternative; to *take* 468 dollars and a surplus in bounty money, for three years' service, or to *pay* 300 dollars in a moment from a hard-earned sum.

The New "Tins."

There will soon be an abundant supply, it is hoped, of pennies, to meet all demands for this necessity — small change. The present small nickel cent weighs 72 grains, and contains eighty per cent. of copper and twelve of nickel. The new cent will weigh only 48 grains, and will consist of 90 five per cent. of copper and five per cent. of tin. New 2 cent pieces of the size of a silver quarter, containing less nickel, than the present one cent coin, and abundance of copper, with five parts of tin, are soon, it is believed, to receive the sanction of Congress and be issued for circulation.

Returned to his Home.

Joseph Moore, lately convicted in the Cambria court of murder in the second degree for the shooting of Jordan Marbourg, and sentenced to six years confinement in the Penitentiary, having been pardoned by the Governor, returned to his home in Johnstown, last week. As soon as he can secure a divorce from his now deserted wife, and make a satisfactory disposition of his property, he will leave Johnstown, and, it is said, with his son, enter the army.

Trial of Peter Kinney.

The trial of Peter Kinney for the murder of his wife, took place this April court, and continued a week.—The case was interesting, and the trial, in our opinion, full and impartial. Having been found guilty of murder in the second degree, he was sentenced to eight years confinement in the western Penitentiary, whence he was taken by Sheriff Johnston.

Court.

Court adjourned on Wednesday last till the second week in August.—The trials on hand this Court brought a considerable crowd to town. We are thankful for the favor and patronage shown toward us by our friends. Such patronage we earnestly solicit for every Court.

Spring.

We now believe that spring is fairly on her way, and that ye tillors of the soil need not fear for any strayed wintry blast to come o'er the main to desolate the fruits of their labor, nor destroy the seed and plant now entrusted to the care of Mother Earth. If you do have any such fear for the results we advise you not to mope over such an idea, but prepare for the worst as well as for the best.

A Model Improvement.

If our business men wish a good and beautiful model for an awning to adorn their dwelling and increase attraction to their store, just call and take a peep at the one now gracing our establishment, at the north-west corner of the Diamond. Free sight, free pattern, and free action to do likewise.

Preaching in the German Reformed Church Sunday evening next.

Butter is Riz.

We are daily surprised to hear of the rapid and increasing rise in the price of butter. We cannot imagine what is the cause of it, nor can anyone else, except those who deal in the oily substance, and who wish to make money (honestly, of course.) In this place it has risen to thirty-five cents and in the cities is from forty to sixty cents per pound. If it continues to increase in price the community will cease spreading their bread, and be more economical in the culinary use of the article; *then* the speculators will, perhaps, repent. Anti-butter-eating societies will form, and the farmers who have formerly made money by selling butter, will then have but a "poor show." We hope all dealers in this article of consumption will take warning, and be more reasonable in their prices.

Garden Making.

While the weather continued favorable garden making was common in this place. Without taking into consideration the value of the products of the garden, it is generally admitted that there is nothing so attractive as a well laid garden, the different vegetables and plants in which, when they have grown to blossoming maturity, display life and beauty in every part.

Horse Rake.

We call attention to advertisement headed 'To Farmers,' in another column.

☞ The Broad Top road is doing a heavy local freight business.

Stamp Duties.

As the validity of many instruments of writing depends upon the use of the proper Stamps, we call the attention of our readers to the law with regard to a few of them.

Promissory Notes.

A renewal requires the same stamp as the original.

Notes payable in merchandise must be stamped. The parties must estimate the value at the time the note is given. Promissory notes given for sums *less* than twenty dollors *must be stamped*. The twenty dollar exemption applies only to Inland Bills of Exchange, Drafts, and Orders for the payment of money.

Promissory Notes, by the act of March 3d, 1863, are defined to be, "Any memorandum, check, receipt, or written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at a time designated. Promissory Notes made payable on demand, or a few days after date, but given and received with an understanding between the parties that payment will not be required within the time specified, will be invalid and of no effect, unless stamped at the rate of 10 cents for every $200, or fractional part thereof.

Articles of Agreement.

For renting houses or lands must be stamped as leases. If for a shorter term than three years, a 50 cent stamp is sufficient. If for a longer term one dollar will be required. If a copy is held by each party, both copies must be stamped. Clause of guarantee of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, 5 cents additional

Deeds.

The Stamp Tax is regulated by the actual value of the land conveyed. If less than $100 a 5 cent stamp. If not over $500, a 50 cent stamp. If over $500, and not over $1,000, a $1;00 stamp. If over $1,000, and not over $2,500, a $2.00 stamp. If over $2,500, and not over $5,000 a $5,00 stamp.

Mortgages.

Requires a 10 cent stamp for every $200, or fractional part thereof. Notes or Bonds, secured by mortgage, if stamped at the rate of 10 cts for every $200, or fractional part thereof, exempts the mortgage from being stamped. If the mortgage is stamped, the notes need not be. But in either case, it is necessary that the stamps used represent the highest rate of duty required for said instruments, or either of them.

Bonds.

Official Bonds require a 50 cent stamp.—Borough and Township Bonds a 10 cent stamp for every $200, or fractional part thereof.

Stamps for sale at Lewis book store.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR!

For the Sanitary Commission, to be held in Philadelphia, in the first week of June next.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 12th, 1864.

Restaurant Department.

The co-operation of benevolent and patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and elsewhere, is invited, in our efforts to make this more remunerative than any Fair that has preceded it. Those Fairs are resorted to as practical means offered to every one to take part in a great and humane work. Let no one, therefore, allow this opportunity to pass, of contributing something for the benefit of the National Soldier in the field; and though the gift may seem small when alone, it soon becomes efficient when combined with numbers. We ask for donations of any and every article, the produce of the Farm, Lake, River, and Ocean, and of foreign importation; of Fruits, fresh, dried, and preserved; of Vegetables, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Beef, fresh and smoked, Tongues, Hams and Pork, Lobsters, Crabs, Oysters, Clams, Fish, fresh and salt. In truth, there is nothing which may contribute to the well being of our appetites, which may not be entrusted to our care.

GEORGE T. LEWIS, Chairman,
Restaurant Department.

The Soldiers Aid Society of this place, having accepted the Agency in Huntingdon and neighborhood for the 'Restaurant Department' of the Central Fair, Philada.—solicits donations of provisions of all kinds from the citizens of town and country.

Let all aid in this great and good work—send a contribution however small—having the donor's name attached. If left with Mrs. Wm. McMurtrie or Mrs. E. Orbison, will be forwarded by the Society.

If any prefer forwarding their own contributions—send by railroad or express—freight will be paid in Philada.

Please direct all donations thus:
For GEORGE T. LEWIS, Restaurant Department.
Care of A. R. McHENRY, Reception Committee of the Great Central Fair, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Mch 29, 1864.

Read the new advertisements.

Don't Forget.

The Union men of the county should not forget the delegate elections which are to be held on Saturday the 30th inst.

☞ Lloyd & Henry, and A. B. Cunningham & Co., are doing a large wholesale business. Their large establishments are a great convenience to country merchants.

Alexandria Brewery.

E. O. Colder has purchased the interest of T. Newel in this establisment and it will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. Colder & Co.

For Rent.

The rooms on Railroad street opposite the Exchange Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. Green. Inquire on the premises. tf.

MARRIED,

On the 21st inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid Mr. NOAH W. WARFIELD, near Ellicots Mills, Md., to Miss MARY E. COLDER, Porter township, Huntingdon co., Pa.

On Thursday, April 21st, by Rev. J. L. Holmes, Mr. EPHRAIM A. HUDSON, and Miss ELIZA NEWMAN, all of Hunt. co., Pa.

OBITUARY.

Died, suddenly, on the 3d of March, at her residence in Henderson township, MARY JANE GROVE, wife of David Grove and daughter of Daniel Protzman, of McConnellstown, aged 29 years, 7 months, and 12 days.

Thus a home has been desolated by the hand of Death, a husband bereft of a loving companion, and two little children deprived of a mother's watchful love. She who was the light of that family circle has fallen. Two aged parents and a tender sister have been made to weep over the early grave of one in whom their love was, perhaps, too much placed. Thus from Friendship's "shining circle" the gems fade away.

Friend after friend departs:
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end.

To the stricken husband, parents and family, the grief of separation ought to be greatly alleviated by the remembrance that she was an humble child of Jesus. They must not weep as those who have no hope. To her mother, who asked her a few minutes before her death whether she did not think her end near, she said, "It is, mother;" and immediately added, "All is well." Comfort your hearts, then, ye stricken ones; your companion —your child—your sister, is not lost; only "gone before." Be faithful, "do his commandments," and when life's poor day is over, shall you not meet her in that blessed land of which it is said, "And there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain!" Peace, then, bereaved ones, let your tears in a gentle measure flow. She sleeps in Jesus.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep;
Whence none who wake shall wake to weep."

M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 26.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$8.00@8,25
Comsion and Superfine	$7,50@7.00
Rye Flour	$7,00
Corn Meal	$5,50
Extra White Wheat	$1,75@2,00
Fair and Prime Red	$1,75@1,84
Rye	$1,08
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,21
Oats	.83
Barley Malt	$1,05
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$8,00
Timothy	$2,75@3,00
Flaxseed	$3,15
Wool	.68@81c
Hides	.10

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7.75
Extra do ₰ cwt	3,75
White Wheat	1,60
Red Wheat	1,50
Rye	1,25
Corn	1,10
Oats	.75
Cloverseed	6,50
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	.25
Eggs	.15
Lard	.16
Ham	.18
Shoulder	.12
Sides	.12
Tallow	.10

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY in the *Lycoming County Mutual Insurance Company,*

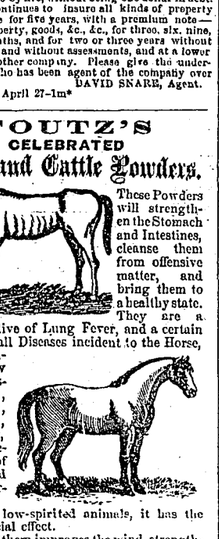
It being the best conducted and safest Company in the State. Their capital is over 2,000,000 Dollars, and have a perpetual charter, and now over twenty-three years in operation, and during that time have paid over $1,000,000 for damages done by fire, without being one dollar in debt. The company continues to insure all kinds of property from loss by fire for five years, with a premium note—Also insure property, goods, &c., &c., for three, six, nine, and twelve months, and for two or three years without a premium note and without assessments, and at a lower rate than any other company. Please give the undersigned a call, who has been agent of the company over twenty years. DAVID SNARE, Agent.

Huntingdon, April 27-1m*

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY

S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,

AT THEIR

WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa.

FAMILY GROCERIES.
Family Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, for sale at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

IRON.—Charcoal Bar Iron, Nails, and Steel, of all kinds, at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

PUBLIC SALE.
IN MILL CREEK.

We, the undersigned, will expose at public sale on the premises, the old Baptist Church in Mill Creek, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock; P. M., the 30th day of April, 1864.

Terms of sale on the day made known by the subscribers.
JAMES SLOAN,
THOMAS IRVIN,
MICHAEL BORING,
Trustees.

ap27, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of James Gilliland, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of James Gilliland, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JAMES HARPER,
ap27,1864-6t* Administrator.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention. E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27,1864

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 300 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.
LEVI CHAPLIN,
Huntingdon, ap27 NANCY HOLDER.

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the *Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.*

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,
D. D. ESHELMAN,
ap29-3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR
FOR THE
SANITARY COMMISSION.

Office of the Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenues,
No. 118 South Seventh Street,
Philadelphia, April 4th, 1864.

The Committee on "Labor, Incomes and Revenues," invite co-operation with them in the particular work for which they have been appointed. As no portion of the people are more patriotic than the working men and women of this country, it is but just and proper that they should alike have an opportunity to contribute to the objects of the Fair. The most equable plan for accomplishing this, and, at the same time the easiest one, is to ask for the contribution of a *single day's labor* from all classes in the community. Many will contribute a day of their labor willingly, who would not subscribe their money.—To reach every department of industry and art will be a work of great labor, but, if attained, will be productive of immense results.

The success of the plan will depend upon the hearty co-operation of every element of influence within our limits, and we invite all the guardians of the industrial interests, and all others, to take hold with us in furthering this great work of patriotism and humanity.

The Committee is charged with the following duty, to wit:

First.—To obtain the contribution of "one day's labor," or earnings, from every artisan, and laborer, foreman, operative and employee; president, cashier, teller and clerk of every incorporated and unincorporated company, railroad and express company, employing firm, bank, manufactory, iron works, oil works, mill, mine and public office; from every private banker and broker, importer, auctioneer and merchant; clerk, agent and salesman; designer, finisher and artist; publisher, printer and mechanic; from every government officer, contractor and employee; grocer, butcher, baker and dealer; farmer, horticulturist and producer; from every mantua-maker, milliner and female operative; every individual engaged in turning the soil, tending the loom, or in any way earning a livelihood, or building a fortune within the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Second.—To obtain the contribution of one day's "Revenue," from all the great employing establishments, firms, corporations, companies, railroads and works.

Third.—To obtain the contribution of one day's income from every retired person and person of fortune—male and female—living upon their means, and from all clergymen, lawyers, physicians, dentists, editors, authors and professors; all other persons engaged in the learned or other professions.

Much of this work must be performed by the personal influence and efforts of ladies and gentlemen associated, or to be associated with the Committee in carrying out this plan

The Committee feel the responsibility of the work they have undertaken, which, to be successful, will require a very perfect ramification of their plan; and they therefore call upon all earnest people, to assemble themselves together in every town, township, ward, county, and form organizations of ladies and gentlemen to co-operate with them in this great work and labor of love. In the manufacturing counties, the coal and oil regions, and in the agricultural districts,—especially, let there be organizations in the large towns, so that the young people may have an opportunity thus to render assistance to their relatives and friends fighting the battles of their country in the armies of the nation.

The work of this Committee may be prosecuted where no other effort can be made for the Fair, as in the mines of the coal regions. A day's earnings of the miners, and a day's product of the mines, can be obtained, where no portable article could be procured for transportation.—Indeed, there is no part or section of these States where the day's labor may not be obtained, if organizations can be formed to reach them.

The Committee cannot close without urging upon all Proprietors of Establishments, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action to secure the benefit of the day of labor from all within their control.

The Committee deem it unnecessary to do more, than thus to present the subject to the people of the three States named. In the coming campaign of our armies, the labors of the "SANITARY COMMISSION" will be greatly augmented. By the first of June 700,000 men—one of the largest armies of modern times—will be operating in the field. So large a force, scattered over regions to which the men are unacclimated, must necessarily carry along with it a large amount of sickness, suffering and death, to say nothing of the gathered horrors of the battle-field.

These sufferings, it is our bounden duty, as men and Christians, to relieve. A great and enlightened people, enjoying the blessings of a government of their own making, cannot refuse assistance to man suffering to maintain its authority, and we will not believe that the

"GREAT CENTRAL FAIR"

drawing its products from the three States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, so affluent in all mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth, shall fail behind any similar effort which has yet been made for the relief of the Nation's children.

As it is desirable not to multiply circulars; *no further authority than this circular will be necessary for any employing firm or company, or any respectable committee of ladies and gentlemen, to proceed at once, in the work of this committee;* and it is hoped that under it, organizations will spring up, in all the towns and busy regions of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged in the newspapers of Philadelphia; and it is very desirable that they commence soon, as each fresh acknowledgment will stimulate effort in other localities.

All subscriptions should be addressed to JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer, office of the "Committee on Labor, Incomes and Revenue," No. 118 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

☞ All needful helps in Circulars and Posters will be forwarded to parties applying for them. Direct to the Chairman of the Committee as above.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, Treasurer.
REV. E. W. HUTTER, Corresponding Secretary.
McGREGOR J. MITCHESON, Secretary.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.
His Excellency, Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey.
His Excellency, William Cannon, Governor of Delaware.
Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Judge Carpenter, New Jersey.
Hon. Judge Harrington, Delaware.
Major General George G. Meade, Army of the Potomac.

COMMITTEE.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter.	Mrs. Rev. E. W. Hutter,
Most Rev. Bishop Wood	Chairman.
Rev. Bishop Simpson.	Mrs. George M. Dallas.
Rev. Dr. Brainard.	Mrs. John Sergeant.
Rev. W. P. Breed.	Mrs. John M. Scott.
Rev. E. W. Hutter.	Mrs. General Meade.
Rev. Isaac Lesser.	Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson.
Samuel M. Felton.	Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Jr.
John Edgar Thompson.	Mrs. Robert W. Leaming.
Commodore R. F. Stockton.	Mrs. L. Montgomery Bond.
Frederick Fraley.	Mrs. George F. Weaver.
John Bingham.	Mrs. George W. Harris.
George Williams.	Mrs. F. A. Drexel.
Rev. W. Suddards, D. D.	Mrs. M. N. Kolley.
Professor Henry Coppee.	Mrs. John W. Forney.
Chas. Pendleton Tutt, M. D.	Mrs. Samuel A. Crozer.
Dr. Walter Williamson.	Mrs. Enoch Turley.
Hon. Oswald Thompson.	Miss A. Sager.
Hon. J. R. Ludlow.	Miss Susan O'Neill.
N. B. Browne.	Miss Sallie Scott.
Daniel Dougherty.	Miss Louisa E. Claghorn.
and 90 others.	and 35 others.

ap1120,1864.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Fish, Salt, &c., &c.
April 13-4w LLOYD & HENRY.

LOOKING GLASSES.—
For sale at the Hardware store of
Feb. 3, 1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

WM. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Fe10,64

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINS'.

Horse Bills

Printed on short notice at Lewis' Job Printing Office.

ONE splendid Guitar, price $30, for sale at Lewis' Book Store. This instrument could not be bought in the city for $40, but the owner has no use for it. F3tf.

Cigars for Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

FOR SALE.

One two seated Carriage, closed top; and harness; one two horse wagon, almost new; and one log wagon, new. Will sell on terms to suit purchaser.
JOSEPH MORRISON,
ap29-3t Jackson House.

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.
J. S. MAGUIRE,
april13,1864-tf. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

A FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE FARM contains 220 Acres, more or less, 70 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with running water in every field. 20 acres are partly cleared for pasture, well adapted for meadow; the balance is well timbered.

The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement and cellar; and a never failing well at the door; log and frame barn, wagon shed with corncrips, and other outbuildings; an orchard of choice bearing fruit trees. The Farm is susceptible of great improvements and productiveness and could be made to be one of the best stock farms in the township. There is also one of the best natural locations for a water power with twenty feet of fall on the premises.

It is situated in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township, convenient to school and mill, and within 12 miles of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Canal at Mount Union.

It will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms. Title indisputable. For further particulars call on the subscriber in Blacklog Valley, Shirley township.
April13-3m. EDWARD ZUERNER, Agent.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
IN ALEXANDRIA BOROUGH.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustees appointed to make sale of the real estate of Philip Piper, late of Alexandria borough, will offer at public sale on the premises,

On Wednesday, the 11th of May, next,

at ten o'clock, A. M., all the following described real estate in Huntingdon county.

1. A tract of land situate in Porter township, adjoining lands of Swoope & Hunter, and the Juniata river, containing about 146 acres, having a two story log dwelling house, bank barn and outbuildings thereon erected.

2. Two lots of ground in the borough of Alexandria, adjoining each other, having a two story frame dwelling house, a frame stable and outbuildings thereon erected, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in the plan of said borough.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
THOMAS WALKER,
PHILIP H. PIPER,
Trustees, &c.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county.
D. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.
Huntingdon, April 20, 1864.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AND *FARM OF 200 ACRES,* AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale his valuable mill property and farm of 200 acres of land, on Shaver's creek, two miles from Petersburg, Huntingdon county.

The property will be sold separately or altogether.

The property can be seen by calling on the subscriber; and terms made easy.

Dec. 23, 1863. THOS. F. STEWART.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 13, 1864.

NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying the said Court to grant them license to keep inns or taverns in their respective boroughs, townships and villages in the county of Huntingdon, and that said petitions will be presented to the said Court on Wednesday, the 20th day of April next for consideration. &c., when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper, viz:

William Ryan, Dudley.
James Dunn, Barnet.
George B. Kelly, Coalmont.
Henry Strouse, McConnellstown.
John D. Boring, Castanlia.
John Burns, Barnet.
Thos. H. Fagan, Coalmont.
Joseph Morrison, Huntingdon.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, April 6, 1864.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.
JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.
Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the residence now occupied by the subscriber, in Carbon township, on or about the first of October last, a small red Bull, with a white spot on top of the shoulders, and a piece off the right ear. About two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Mch30,1864* JOHN D. CARBERRY.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.
A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa.

TERMS.

Board, Tuition, and Furnished Room, per session of five months.....$55 00

Boys are prepared for college, business or teaching. Special attention is paid to Book Keeping—Single and Double Entry.

Girls are taught vocal and Instrumental Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needle Work, at the usual rates.

Students are received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance until the close of session.

The location is healthy.—Buildings large.—Mail daily.—Students board in the family of the Principal.

The Principal is assisted by competent and experienced teachers.

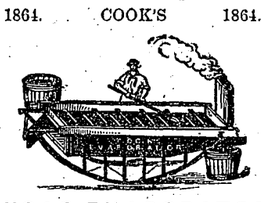
Payments, quarterly in advance.

Next session opens Wednesday, May 4th, 1864.

For particulars, address
REV. G. VAN ARTSDALEN,
April6-3t Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa.

From $100 to $150 Clear per Acre!!!

1864. COOK'S 1864.



SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

MOST RAPID EVAPORATOR IN THE WORLD.

CLARK SORGO MACHINE CO'S
CANE MILL.
Catalogues and Book on Cane Culture FREE.
A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
James Creek, Pa.,

Exclusive Agent for Blair and Huntingdon counties.

☞ Persons getting machinery will be supplied with Cane seed for sale or distribution, at cost.

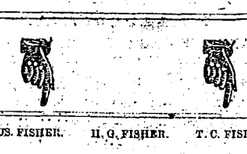
Also, Agent for Grover's & Baker's Celebrated SEWING MACHINES, acknowledged superior to all others; and Prince & Co's. Improved World-renowned MELODEONS. [April 6, 1864.

WAREHOUSE PRICES.—
If you want to buy goods at warehouse prices go to LLOYD & HENRY'S Warehouse.

RECEIVING DAILY—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, and Fish of all kinds,
Mch30-1w at LLOYD & HENRY'S.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!
You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM over ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Feb3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS
HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay CASH for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers, are also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC, will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre is sufficient. If the ground is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[Estate of Daniel Weight, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Weight, late of Warriorsmark tp. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. ABRAHAM WEIGHT,
JOHN G. WEIGHT,
April 6, 1864-6t* Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—
[Estate of James R. Crownover, dec'd.]

Letters testimentary upon the will and testament of Jas. R. Crownover, late of Barree township, Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to the undersigned.
ANDREW CROWNOVER,
WILLIAM COY,
Barree twp., Mch. 23, 1864-6t. Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Melinda Clark, dec'd.]

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Melinda Clark, late of Tod township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEORGE HITE,
Cassville, Hunt. co., Mch 23-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Wm. Campbell, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of William Campbell, late of Tell twp. Huntingdon county, deceased having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
JOHN SILVERTHORNE,
Mch 16, 1864-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John Armitage, dec'd.]

Letters of administration, de bonis, non, with the will annexed, having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of John Armitage, deceased, all persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims will present them to the undersigned for settlement. Those holding permanent investments of the funds of the estate, are requested to make immediate payment of all interest now due and unpaid on their several obligations.
SAML. T. BIDDLE, Admr.,
Mch30,1864-6t. Huntingdon, Pa.

Collection of Soldiers' Claims.

BEING located in Philadelphia, and having superior facilities, I will attend to the Collection of Bounties, Pensions, and Back Pay for Soldiers, their relations, or heirs. W. J. GEISSINGER,
Mch16,1864. Box 2581 P. O., Philada.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS—FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings; merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*
R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
☞ CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 13, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.
Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "*An act to amend an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and other purposes*," passed 13th March, 1815, and the other acts upon the subject, the Treasurers of the several counties within this Commonwealth are directed to commence on the 2d Monday in June, in the year 1815, and at the expiration of every two years thereafter, and adjourn from day to day, if it be necessary to do so, and make public sale of the whole or any part of such tract of unseated land, situate in the proper county, as will pay the arrearages of the taxes which shall have then remained due or unpaid for the space of one year before, together with all costs necessarily accruing by reason of such delinquency, &c. Therefore, I, D. BLACK, Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, do hereby give notice that upon the following tracts of unseated land, situate as hereinafter described, the several sums stated are the arrearages of taxes, respectively, due and unpaid for one year, and that in pursuance of the direction of the aforesaid Act of Assembly, I shall, on MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, commence the Public Sale of the whole or any part of such tracts of unseated land, upon which all or any part of the taxes herein specified shall then be due; and continue such sale by adjournment until all the tracts upon which the taxes shall remain due and unpaid, shall be sold.

D. BLACK,
Treas. of Hunt. Co.

Treasurer's Office, April 6, 1864.

Amount of Taxes due and unpaid on the following Tracts of Uns ated Lands, up to and including the year 1862:

Warrantees or Owners.	Acres.	Perches.	Tax D.	C.
Barree Township.				
Moses Vahost,	437		37	69
Jaime Ash and Wm. Shannon,	866		34	61
Brady township.				
James Drakes,	10			04
John Smiley's estate,	200		2	00
John Wiley,	170		20	20
Robert Austin,	204		8	73
Lewis Ico,	54		2	66
Joseph Webb	302	44	13	03
Andrew Bell,	43	33	1	01
Robert Watson,	397		9	48
William Watson,	425		4	20
Christian Kauffman,	33			63
Carbon township.				
Clemen's heirs,	57			01
John Howard,	8		1	74
John Howard,	4 lots in New Grenada.		1	42
Henry Rhodes,	53		1	39
Cook and Elder,	133		2	94
William Spring,	400		10	60
John Murphy,	400		6	60
William Blon,	400		10	60
John Blon,	400		5	60
Benjamin Price,	200		5	30
Alexander Henry,	400		10	60
William Mowan,	418		11	08
Henry Miller,	12			16
Jonathan Pew, (or Pugh,)	100		3	40
David Gapley,	243		2	58
Spear and Dougherty,	439		11	62
Thomas Michenor,	105		33	64
Henry Roberts,	75		19	21
Spear and Dougherty, (part)	438	40	3	87
John P Baker,	150		23	85
J. S. Stewart,	33		5	30
Joseph W. Spangler,	100		6	30
Cass township.				
Robert Miller,	400		4	20
William Miller,	400		4	20
Neal Clark,	757		7	88
Clay township.				
Abraham Green,	208	105	5	48
Isaac Green,	282	61	9	75
John Green,	369	56	6	65
Joshua Cole,	364	140	4	35
George Green,	263	31	4	48
Thomas Green,	303	108	8	87
Cromwell township.				
Alexander McKuhan,	402	52	6	31
Charles Bayles,	386	31	3	22
John Smith,	397	17	3	24
G. Stevenson,	403	53	2	63
John Jones,	418	29	3	46
Samuel Galbraith,	393	41	3	24
Joseph Galbraith,	400	70	4	30
John Galbraith,	403	77	3	36
James McMullin,	160		2	39
Dublin township.				
James Old,	350		2	76
Franklin township.				
Isett and Keller,	92		3	70
John Palmer,	11		3	50
James McClellan,	30		6	48
David Caldwell,	40		4	00
James Logan,	6			41
Henderson township.				
A. P. Knepp,	174	140	11	79
John Graffus,	9			45
James Port,	36			99
Hopewell township.				
Peter Herring,	210		3	61
Conrad Herring,	200		3	45
David Shaffer,	212		3	65
Sarah Levi,	202		3	50
Margaret Levi,	207		3	57
Adam Levi,	305		3	52
Abraham Levi,	208		2	97
Hannah Herring,	97		1	67
Frederick Herring,	37			62
Juniata township.				
Samuel Caldwell,	100		3	05
William Barrack,	200		6	60
John S. Isett,	1100		33	55
Daniel Africa,	30			38
Jackson township.				
Thomas Panner,	400		5	30
George Stever,	400		5	30
Jacob Hiltzimer,	400		5	38
Ephraim Jones,	400		15	47
John Brown,	400		15	47
William Johnston,	400		5	30
Robert Johnston,	400		4	40
Charles Caldwell,	400		4	40
James Dean, (part)	422		7	38
John Russell,	400		5	30
James West,	400		5	30
Samuel Cannon,	1420		14	60
Samuel Steel,	400		4	40
George Wier,	400		5	30
Devinney's heirs,	87			66
Oneida township.				
E Brandon,	441		9	03
E. Evans,	431		9	69
D. Stevens,	352		4	78
John Light,	283		47	74
Daniel Whitehead,	204	29	49	10
William B. Zeigler,	11			49
Porter township.				
William Smith,	150		33	20
William Smith,	100		21	24
Samuel Fisher,	76	107	5	01
John Spencer,	294		10	21
Benj. K. Neff,	100		6	60
William Smith,	402		28	93
John N. Swoope & Co. (Shoenberger)	275		18	15
John N. Swoope & Co., "	106		5	21
John N. Swoope & Co. "	224		11	09
John N. Swoope & Co. "	158		9	30
John N. Swoope & Co. "	298		14	75
Shirley township.				
James McMullin,	456		1	88
James Caldwell,	403	158	2	25
William Weaver,	3 town lots in Mt. Union)			77
Daniel Shindel,	375			84
William and John Patterson,	175		1	38
Springfield township.				
Samuel Caldwell's heirs,	4			11
Tell township.				
Simon Patter,	338	120	2	94
John Prose,	414	10	3	42
Adam Claw,	431	30	3	57
George Turman,	306	118	3	28
John Caldwell,	244	31	1	29
W. Anderson,	300		2	48
Tod township.				
Taylor's heirs,	45	91	4	41
Samuel Cornelius,	396	6	6	53
Speer and Martin,	98		2	01
Eliel Smith,	112		1	33
Francis Mowan,	448		3	27
James Witer,	400		22	61
Nancy Davis,	400		3	38
Isaac Huston,	400		4	80
Johnson Huston,	400		4	80
Reain Davis,	400		4	80
Amos Clark,	150		1	81
John Chambers,	400		4	80
Burkley and Edwards,	400		26	70
Burkley and Edwards,	100		17	80
Wm. E. McMurtrie,	200			75
Mary Fried,	400		5	50
Union township.				
Arthur Rea,	455		5	34
John Bell,	192		2	45
Robert Bell,	224		2	59
Sarah Elliott,	60		1	63
John Sell,	200		3	50
Benjamin Elliot,	26			87
John Coveuhaven,	225		7	35
John Brewster,	400		25	20
Samuel Caldwell,	300		7	65
Samuel Caldwell,	10		1	35
Walker township.				
John Ker's estate,	417		12	72
Richard Smith,	561		8	55
Charles Smith,	80		1	80
John Ker,	99		1	43
John Patton,	437		21	19
George Cutwalt,	100		17	55
Jacob Myers,	300		14	55
John Patton,	96		3	47
Samuel Findley,	110		12	39
Hugh Tourish,	422		3	49
Rudolph Tourish,	413		3	41
Warriorsmark township.				
J. Matthews, A. Otto, & J. Armitage,	200		46	60
West township.				
William Brocken,	309		16	27
William Reed,	12	116		60
Philip Sickle,	436		26	54
Cadwalader Evans,	453		25	53
George Bingham,	433	40	44	

ALSO—The following real estate upon which personal property cannot be found sufficient to pay the taxes returned by the several collectors, is charged with the taxes thereon assessed for the years *1861* and *1862* and will be sold as unseated lands in pursuance of the directions of the forty-first section of the act of assembly entitled "an act to reduce the state debt and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company" approved the 20th of April, 1844:

Brady township.		
James Ross' estate,	90	16 20
Cass township.		
Thomas T. Norris,	160	1 20
Franklin township.		
John W. Mistern,	12	5 56
Hopewell township.		
G. Shaffer or Shoenberger,	105	95
M. Shaffer, or "	206	1 85
— Herring or "	206	1 85
— Metz, or "	90	81
— Elder, or "	190	2 70
Shirley township.		
James Templeton,	1 house and lot,	1 50
James McElheny,	1 lot in Mt. Union,	71
Isaac Giggeton,	9	1 25
John Shaver,	1 lot in Mt. Union,	35
Tell township.		
David Wilson,	300	1 13
William Waters,	10	63
John Goshorn,	150	1 13
David Thompson,	30	90
David Blair,	100	90
Robert Patterson,	300	4 21
Patterson's heirs,	229	7 19
Patterson and Vandyke,	375	1 41
Tod township.		
John R. Flanagan,	80	1 80
J. R. Flanagan,	100	1 80
West township.		
James Miller,	1 lot in Petersburg,	1 09

EYRE & LANDELL,

Fourth & Arch Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING, 1864,

100 pcs. $1 Fancy SILKS. 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 19 pcs. Good Black Silks. 200 pcs. Ordered Plain Silks. 4-4 LYONS Black Silk VELVET. Brown Silks, 25, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Black Silks, $6. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard. Moire Antiques, all colors. Magnificent Grenadines. Magnificent Organdies. Richest CHINIZES and PERCALES. SPRING SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS.

N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear.

March 9, 1864-3m

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Handsome and Useful Articles,

Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

Dec16.1863 SIMON COHN.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.

A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

1864. CLOTHING. 1864.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

AGENCY,

FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay, and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST SUGAR and MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE, FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR, CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO, SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes. ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES, BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW *FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,* Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS JUST OPENED A SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS THAT CAN'T BE BEAT IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 27, '64.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf. J. M. WISE.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Crockery ware, Tobacco, Segars, Hams, Fitch, Shoulders, Fish, Flour, Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are of for cash or produce on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT LOWER PRICES

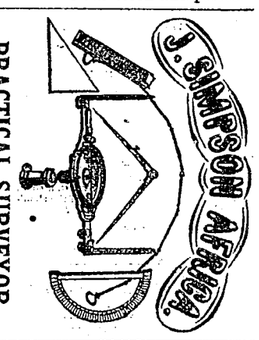
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of One Hundred Different Styles OF Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering, FOR The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW, AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,*
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunter's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Wimmer's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of
D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STOR of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's newbuilding, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1859. H. ROMAN.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
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PRACTICAL CALCULATOR
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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the master, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tillery, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price. 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

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